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SIXTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORTS BY DIVISIONS AND GOVERNMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN THEIR REGIONS AND COUNTRIES AND ON THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES SINCE THE FIFTH CONFERENCE

Report of Estonia

Paper submitted by Estonia

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* E/CONF.85/1/Rev.1.

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1. For the first time the Estonian delegation has the honour of participating in a United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. Although since the occupation of Estonia in 1940 she has had no opportunity to take part in international cooperation on these matters, information on the most important principles of the five previous conferences has reached Estonian linguists and geographers through various channels, especially via Finland. The following report gives a review on the situation and recent developments in Estonia. Aspects of standardization, covered in the toponymic guidelines of Estonia (E/CONF.85/L.76), are not repeated here.

2. It should be mentioned at once that since the 1920s the place-names of Estonia have officially been monolingual and almost totally in Estonian, written in the Roman alphabet. Exceptions are names in areas that have been settled by minorities (Swedes, Russians) and some names of cultural or historical value (e.g. Rocca al Mare). In the years of Soviet rule Russian was de facto considered the first official language. The toponyms of Estonia continued to be recognized in their Estonian form, but for Russian use these were transcribed into Cyrillic letters according to officially adopted rules. This led to inevitable distortions. There were no special Russian variants of the names (except for some names of undersea features on sea maps, which are to be revised). The practice of some foreign cartographic enterprises of "transliterating back" Estonian place-names from the Cyrillic transcriptions has never been acceptable in Estonia. Nor is it acceptable to continue to use any of these distorted name forms as exonyms, e.g. "Sarema", "Khiouma" or "Khiuma" instead of correct forms Saaremaa, Hiiumaa. One of the few exceptions in the transcription rules into Russian was the name of the capital Tallinn, which used to be transcribed with one final "n". However, the exception was abolished in 1988 and there is no reason for using "Tallin" as an exonym in lieu of the correct form Tallinn.

National standardization

3. Two major programmes are linked with the standardization of geographical names.

(a) National mapping programmes

4. The National Land Board has started a mapping programme that is aimed at providing the wide public and authorities with large-scale topographic maps in Estonian (see "Toponymic guidelines"). The use of correct name forms is considered important and therefore names on all the maps prepared or licensed by the National Land Board are to be checked by onomasticians. A database of cartographic names, intended as a national database, is being formed at Eesti Maauuringud state enterprise. This is part of a wider project to cover all the information needed for the compilation of maps. Apart from names, other useful information about the named object is included. The work on the datebase is coordinated with that of the basic map (1:20,000) and a map of 1:50,000. Names are registered from various sources and then compared. In field research ambiguous names are checked and new names collected. Use will

also be made of the linguistic collection of toponyms at the Institute of Language and Literature.

(b) Administrative reform

5. In 1990 an administrative reform was started in Estonia. In the first stage, the terms of traditional administrative units were restored, so districts (rajoonid) became counties (maakonnad) and "village soviets" (külanõukogud) are gradually becoming parishes (vallad) as they acquire self-government. Historical names of counties have also been restored (see annex). The second phase of the reform would include the revision of the number and boundaries of parishes and compiling a new list of official village names based on tradition and popular usage.

6. It is obvious that these programmes would need a national names authority to coordinate the efforts of standardizing place-names and to secure the observance of national interests and values in the process. It is hoped that in the first half of 1992 an advisory names committee will be set up in affiliation to a government institution responsible for the administrative reform.

7. Characteristic of the tendencies in recent years has been the movement to restore traditional names of streets, villages etc. Many street names were imposed by the rulers in the post-war period to enforce new communist ideology and Russian cultural expansion. Efforts to remove such names became part of overall political movement towards liberty and independence and this has maintained public attention to names. Names are viewed as an integral part of the cultural heritage. The aim is to preserve as much as possible of the old valuable name-stock and to make the public aware of the importance of names protection.

Exonyms

8. The policy of the Estonian Orthological Committee on the use of foreign names has been one of curbing the use of exonyms. In 1983 the Committee compiled a list of names of countries and their capitals (excluding those using non-Roman script). In the list the number of exonyms was further reduced, especially those that were considered purely orthographic adaptations. Recommendations included e.g. Stockholm (instead of Stokholm), Reykjavík (instead of Reikjavik), Madrid (instead of Madriid), Nicaragua (instead of Nikaraagua), Zimbabwe (instead of Simbabve) etc. Furthermore, the Committee reinstated the principle, accepted in 1976, that no nationally standardized name used in an Estonian text should be considered "a mistake".

9. On the whole the recommendations of the Committee have been followed in the Estonian press and books of reference. Recent changes in names have been caused by political decisions. So names like Moldova, Kõrgõzstan, Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Myanmar have come into use instead of Moldaavia, Kirgiisia, Elevandiluurannik, Roheneemesaared, Birma.

10. On the other hand, it is not conidered necessary to curb the use of many traditional exonyms, e.g. the names of most European countries or exonyms for places on neighbouring territories that give evidence of ancient contacts with these places. In accordance with resolution 13 of the Fifth United Nations Conference exonyms will be written in the second place on maps issued in Estonia.

Romanization systems

11. The Estonian Orthological Committee has accepted the principle that if a language using non-Roman script has got an internationally accepted romanization system, it should, after due consideration, be adopted for use in Estonian texts.

12. Chinese names have been written in the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (Pinyin) as early as the 1960s. The transfer was made easier by publishing a guide where correspondence of Chinese syllables in Russian and Roman (Pinyin) characters was shown.

13. Bulgarian romanization system was recommended by the Committee in 1977 with slight modifications afterwards.

14. No decision has yet been made on the Estonian use of the international romanization system for Russian names, although resolution 18 of the Fifth Conference, which contains the GOST 1983 transliteration table, has been made public and the use of this system is encouraged in contexts other than Estonian.

15. Greek names have been transcribed into Estonian texts according to rules established for the classical Greek language. The new international romanization system will probably be adopted but it would be necessary to determine the number of exonyms or the names still referred in the classical form.

16. Estonia's own transcription rules have been adopted by the Orthological Committee in the 1970s for many of the former Soviet Union's languages (Ukrainian, Belorussian, Georgian, Armenian, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Uzbek, Kyrahz, Tajik, Turkmen). As these languages move to using Roman script the original spellings of the names will automatically be used in Estonian texts also, as has been the case with the names of Moldova.

International cooperation

17. A representative from Estonia participated as an observer in the meeting of the Norden Division, held in Helsinki on 13 March 1992.

18. On 7-8 May 1992 Estonia was host to a regional meeting of the Baltic States on the standardization of geographical names, the first of the kind.

The meeting was attended by linguists and cartographers from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and an observer from Finland. The participants discussed questions of mutual interest and informed one another of the situation in their respective countries. They appealed to their Governments to give adequate attention to the problems of standardizing geographical names. In regard to the forthcoming Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names the participants agreed that for effective regional cooperation a separate Baltic Division should be formed within the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. A resolution on the matter was adopted.

Annex

CHANGES IN THE NAMES OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, 1987-1992

Note. Rural municipalities (parishes) are given without a generic term. Other generic terms used: rajoon, district; linn, town; alev, borough. For the names of counties, see also a note in the annex to the "Toponymic guidelines: Estonia" (E/CONF.85/L.76).

Old name	New name
Alaküla	Räpina
Esna	Kareda
Haapsalu rajoon	Läänemaa
Ihamaru	Kõlleste
Kaagjärve	Karula
Kaarli	Sõmeru
Kingissepa (linn)	Kuressaare (linn)
Kingissepa rajoon	Saaremaa
Kohtla-Järve rajoon	Ida-Virumaa
Linnamäe	Oru
Mehikoorma	Meeksi
Mustajõe	Laheda
Nuia (alev)	Karksi-Nuia
Ollepa	Kabala
Otepää	Pühajärve
Paide rajoon	Järvamaa
Pürksi	Noarootsi
Rakvere rajoon	Lääne-Virumaa
Riidaja	Põdrala

Old name	New name
Sinimäe	Vaivara
Sommerlingi	Rae
Suuremetsa	Orava
Tallinna Kalinini rajoon a/	Tallinna Põhjarajoon
Tallinna Lenini rajoon a/	Tallinna Lõunarajoon
Tallinna Mererajoon a/	Tallinna Idarajoon
Tallinna Oktoobri rajoon a/	Tallinna Läänerajoon

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a/ Names of the city districts.

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New York, 25 August-3 September 1992
Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic guidelines: Estonia

Paper submitted by Estonia

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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

The official language of the Republic of Estonia (in Estonian: Eesti Vabariik, short form: Eesti) is Estonian. The language is spoken in Estonia by about 963,000 people or 61.5% of the population (census 1989). In 1945 the percentage of Estonians was 97.3. Historical territorial minorities are Swedes and Russians (see 1.3). A vast proportion of non-Estonians have immigrated into Estonia since 1940; they have mainly settled in the big industrial towns of the North-East and the capital Tallinn. According to the census of 1989 there were 475,000 (30.3%) Russians, 48,000 (3.1%) Ukrainians, 28,000 (1.8%) Belorussians, 17,000 (1.1%) Finns.

Although the national language is Estonian, Russian is often actually used as a second language. All official acts of the Supreme Council are translated into Russian. The new draft Constitution provides that in the municipalities where the majority of the population are non-Estonians, official documentation can also be in the language of the majority.

Despite the size of the immigrant population, the place names in actual use have been only monolingual (almost without exception in Estonian) since the 1920s.

1.2 National language - Estonian

Estonian is a Finno-Ugrian language using the Roman alphabet.

1.2.1 The alphabet

Aa	Hh	Oo	Žž*	Öö
Bb	Ii	Pp	Tt	Üü
(Cc)	Jj	(Qq)	Uu	(Xx)
Dd	Kk	Rr	Vv	(Yy)
Ee	Ll	Ss	(Ww)	
Ff*	Mm	Šš*	Õõ	
Gg	Nn	Zz*	Ää	

The letters shown in parentheses appear only in names of foreign origin. w was used in older orthography instead of v and it still appears in some family names. In alphabetic ordering w is regarded as a variant of v and names with these letters are grouped together. The letters indicated by an asterisk (*) represent sounds that appear in loanwords only.

The vowels õ, ä, ö and ü represent independent sounds and should be distinguished from the vowels o, a and u. Due to technical inadequacy the letter õ ('o with tilde') may in some typewritten or printed texts appear as ô, ó, ò or even ö, but in correct usage this must be avoided.

1.2.2 Spelling rules for the Estonian geographical names

1.2.2.1 Capitalization

Place names always begin with a capital letter. If the generic term is written as a separate word, it begins with a small letter: Tallinna laht, Pärnu jõgi, Kihnu saar. If the name consists of more than one word, all words except for the pure generic term are written with a capital initial: Taani Kuninga aed, Suur Tütarsaar.

1.2.2.2 Use of hyphen

The hyphen is used:

(a) if the name is preceded by a determinative element, like Suur(e)- 'Great', Vana- 'Old', Põhja- 'Northern', Ala- 'Lower', etc., incl. the name of a wider locality used to specify a too frequent name: Vana-Võidu, Vastse-Roosa, Põhja-Tartumaa, Suur-Patarei, Hiiu-Suurtüki, Iru-Lepiku.

Exceptionally, the hyphen is not used, if the determinative element is an adjective that can be declined: Suur Munamägi (Adessive: Suurel Munamäel), Väike Tütarsaar (Adessive: Väiksel Tütarsaarel). Usually the second part of those names is a compound word containing a generic term (here: -saar, -mägi).

(b) if the name is a copulative compound name (like Austria-Hungary, Baden-Württemberg): Kohtla-Järve, Karksi-Nuia, Abja-Paluoja;

1.2.2.3 Use of one or two words

Characteristic of Estonian place names is the presence of elliptical names. Most of the names of populated places and many other place names are elliptical, i.e. they usually appear without a generic term. The generic term is used if confusion may arise, e.g. in official sources. In genuine Estonian elliptical names the nominative form coincides with the genitive form and the names end with a vowel (-a, -e, -i, -o, -u).

A. With all the potentially elliptical names, when the generic term is used, it is written as a separate word: Peipsi järv (=Peipsi), Tartu linn (=Tartu), Aakre küla (=Aakre), Räpina alev (=Räpina), Surju mõis (=Surju), Kihnu saar (=Kihnu); Balkani poolsaar (=Balkan), Volga jõgi (=Volga).

B. The generic term is also written separately, if the place name is a secondary name, i.e. arises from another geographical name: Pärnu jõgi, Endla järv, Kihnu väin; Jaapani meri (Japanese Sea).

C. Although among the names of streets, squares etc. only those with tänav 'street' can be used as elliptical, the generic term is written as a separate word: Harju tänav, Vabaduse väljak, Estonia puiestee, Lossi plats, Suitsu põik, Järve tee.

D. If the determinative element is a declinable adjective, it is written separately: Suur väin, Väike Emajõgi (cf. 1.2.2.2.a); Vaikne ookean (Pacific Ocean), Kollane meri (Yellow Sea). In Estonian place names, however, adjectives often

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combine with the appellatives as compact names: Valgjärv, Suurjärv, Vanaküla, Uuemõisa, Kõverlaid.

E. In non-elliptical names the determinative element and the generic term are usually written as one word: Emajõgi, Viirelaid, Võrtsjärv, Vooremägi, Naissaar, Loodeots, Lemmjõgi, Pelgurand. The writing of these names often depends on the tradition.

1.2.3 Pronunciation of Estonian geographical names

The main stress in Estonian place names is invariably on the first syllable. A weaker secondary stress may occur on the second, third or fourth syllable of a word, unless it is a short final syllable.

The pronunciation of Estonian is regular. The following notes are, however, important for the pronunciation of Estonian names.

A. n before g and k is pronounced [ŋ]: Angerja [aŋkerja], Kunksilla [kuŋksilla].

B. b, d, g are pronounced voiceless or, between the vowels, as half-voiced, weakened tenues. In genuine Estonian names they are not used in an initial position.

C. With sounds l, n, s, t weak palatalization may occur which is not reflected in the orthography: Kantküla [kaɲtkyla]. Palatalization is almost regular in consonant clusters preceding i or j: Väljaküla [vælʲjakyla], Kõltsi [kɯlʲtsi]. In clusters only the first consonant can be palatalized.

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D. Vowel and consonant lengths are significant. Long consonants and vowels are represented by double letters: Saaremaa [sa:rema:], Pööraküla [pø:rakyla], Kõnnu [kwnnu], Tallinn [tallinn] - the second syllable bears a secondary stress.

E. Long stressed syllables in Estonian can have either light or heavy accent which in most cases is not reflected in the orthography. In the case of non-cluster sound sequences the accent can also be described as long or overlong vowels and consonants, e.g. Kääniku [kæ:nikku] - light accent or long [æ:], Vääna [væ̀:na] - heavy accent or overlong [æ:]. No regular rules can be given to identify correct accent from spelling, but usually names will be understood even if pronounced with an incorrect accent.

F. Vowel letter sequences denote diphthongs and the vowels in diphthongs are pronounced the same way as they would be pronounced separately. There are 26 diphthongs in Estonian: ae, ai, ao, au, ea, ei, eo, iu, oa, oe, oi, ou, ui, õa, õe, õi, õo, õu, äe, äi, äo, äu, öa, öe, öi, üi.

G. As a rule, the vowels õ, ä, ö, ü and o (except in the southern dialects), long vowels and diphthongs appear only in the first syllable of a non-compound word. If they appear in other syllables, they signify that the word is compound.

The following table gives an idea about the relation between letters and sounds in Estonian. The letters in parentheses are used only in loanwords.

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunc. IPA	Spelling	Pronunc. IPA
a	ɑ	l	l,ɭ	t	t,ʈ,tt
aa	ɑ:	m	m	u	u
b	p	n	n,ɲ	uu	u:
d	t,ʈ	ng	ŋk	v	v
e	e	nk	ŋk,ŋkk	õ	ɯ
ee	e:	o	o	õõ	ɯ:
(f)	f	oo	o:	ä	æ
g	k	p	p,pp	ää	æ:
h	h	r	r	ö	ø
i	i	s	s,ʂ	öö	ø:
ii	i:	(š)	ʃ	ü	y
j	j	(z)	s	üü	y:,yi
k	k,kk	(ž)	ʃ		

1.2.4 Linguistic strata recognizable in Estonian place names

A. A Swedish substratum is found, apart from the main Swedish-populated territories, in the coastal area of North Estonia, in the western county of Läänemaa, the islands of Hiiumaa and Saaremaa.

B. For centuries German was the language of the upper class and many places had, besides Estonian names, distinct German variants, no longer used in the post-World War II period. The names of German origin in Estonian usage (e.g. Heimtali, Vardi, Voorbahi) usually proceed from the names of country estates, landlords' family names etc. and they appear throughout Esto-

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nia. Those names are often significantly adapted, e.g. Stackelberg → Taagepera.

C. In the areas bordering with Russia and Latvia substrata of Russian or Latvian origin are encountered respectively.

1.2.5 Estonian dialects

The Estonian dialects are usually divided into 3 groups: the northern dialects, the southern dialects and the north-east coastal dialect. They differ in phonology, morphology and lexis, esp. the southern dialects from the others. The literary language is based mainly on the central dialect of the northern group.

Local dialects are reflected to a certain extent in normalized place names, but e.g. the vowel harmony of the southern and the north-east coastal dialect is disregarded. Dialectal features are preserved mainly in names containing local dialect words. Names of minor places tend to reflect more local colour than those with an established literary tradition. In writing place names the guiding principle has been that names are spelled as far as possible according to their actual local pronunciation.

1.3 Place names in minority languages

1.3.1 Swedish

Swedish, a Germanic language that belongs to the Indo-European family, used to be spoken before World War II by some

8000 people on the north-west coast of Estonia (the islands of Vormsi, Osmussaar, Pakri, Naissaar and Ruhnu, Noarootsi Peninsula). Most of the Swedes emigrated to Sweden in 1944, at present there are a few hundred persons able to speak Swedish. The place names in Vormsi (Swedish: Ormsö), Ruhnu (Runö), Pakri (Rågö) and Noarootsi (Nuckö) are mostly Swedish, but the names of settlements are written in the Estonian orthography, the others having either Swedish or mixed orthography. The use of the standard Swedish orthography is complicated because of the archaic nature of the Swedish dialect spoken in Estonia. The task of preserving Swedish place names is all the more difficult as these areas have now been settled mainly by Estonians.

1.3.2 Russian

Russian, a Slavonic language, is spoken as a minority language by the descendants of Old Orthodox believers on the north and west coast of Lake Peipsi, also by New Orthodox Russians in some border areas with Russia. Russian uses the Cyrillic alphabet. The Russian place names are written in Estonian texts according to a transcription table using the letters from the Estonian alphabet proper, e.g. Smolnitsa (in 1987 Montreal system: Smol'nica).

Since 1940, especially in the 1960s and 1970s, large numbers of people have immigrated into Estonia from parts of the Soviet Union. Their lingua franca usually is Russian and they make up the vast majority of the present-day non-Estonian

population. They have mainly settled in the big industrial cities of the North-East (Narva, Sillamäe, Kohtla-Järve, Jõhvi), the capital Tallinn and the town and peninsula of Paldiski. The toponymy has not been much influenced by the population, except for some Russian street names in Sillamäe and Narva.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

At present there is no single act regulating the use of place names. As guiding principles, in 1989 the Supreme Soviet of the then Estonian SSR passed a Language Law which among other things states the following:

> Art. 27. Place names in the Estonian SSR shall be in the Estonian language. Exceptions will be allowed only for historical or cultural reasons.
>
> Every single place in the Estonian SSR shall have only one official name. It shall be fixed in the Estonian-Roman alphabet and it can be written in other alphabets according to rules endorced in the Estonian SSR.
>
> Art. 29. The international form of place names and personal names of the Estonian SSR written in Roman characters shall be identical to that used in the Estonian SSR. - - -
>
> Art. 30. Detailed rules for the use of names shall be regulated by the Estonian SSR Law on Names.

Although one single names law was envisaged, a working group set up for the purpose decided to work out three separate acts, handling corporate names, personal names and place names. Work on the draft Place Names Act is continuing at present.

The decision-making power in fixing the official names belongs to various authorities as provided in the 1981 decree by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. As a rule, the naming of local features, such as streets, parks, planned areas etc. is the right of lower local executive bodies (parish and town administrations). Advisory names committees may be set up to assist them in the task. The naming of villages, towns and boroughs as well as counties and parishes is the prerogative of the Presidium of the Supreme Council (the collective presidency of the legislature). Preparatory work and suggestions are made by the local executive bodies via Government to the Presidium. Apparently, after the adoption of the new Constitution these regulations will be revised.

No legal acts apply to the use of other geographical names. It is however considered reasonable that the National Land Board and an institution of onomastic expertise (the Institute of Language and Literature at the Academy of Sciences) will jointly be responsible for the standardization of cartographic names.

The Institute of Language and Literature (address: Roosikrantsi 6, EE-0106 Tallinn) is the main research centre for names in Estonia. The basis of the onomastic research and the treatment of names is field research which has been conducted

since the 1920s. As a result, a total of up to 500,000 commented entries have been included in the place names archives. The collections are arranged according to the ecclesiastical parishes that have been the most significant and stable territorial units in Estonia throughout history. In addition, there is a general card index listing all the collected place names in alphabetical order with references to the parishes where they occur. Efforts are made to continue the field investigation of names. Apart from the collection, a toponymic database (presently ca 47,000 entries) is being formed which contains mostly names from older maps, official sources, etc.

The National Language Board (address: Roosikrantsi 6, EE-0106 Tallinn), a government institution established to secure the enforcement of the Language Law, and the Institute of Language and Literature jointly act as authoritative organs in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing reports on names for the benefit of various authorities, and by checking names on maps prepared or licensed by the National Land Board.

3 SOURCE MATERIALS

3.1 Maps

Cartographic publications about Estonia are scarce. The latest large-scale maps in Estonian were issued in the 1930s. The topographical maps issued in 1940 - 1990 by the Soviet military institutions are not reliable for names because of the use of Cyrillic script and frequent errors in transcription.

The official maps of Estonia will henceforth be prepared by the National Land Board (address: Mustamäe tee 51, Box 1635, EE-0006 Tallinn) that has planned a series of new maps to be published in Estonian. These include: a) the basic map, 1 : 10,000 and 1 : 20,000, on ca 550 sheets (during 1992 - 2006); b) a topographic map, 1 : 50,000, on 130 sheets (1992 - 1994); c) a topographic map, 1 : 200,000, on 4 sheets (will be ready by the end of 1992). The names on these maps will be checked by linguists.

Recently only maps of minor scales have been published in Estonia, mainly by the Regio Research and Development Centre (address: Vanemuise 46, EE-2400 Tartu). These are, e.g., Estonian Roads (1 : 400,000; 1989), Estonian Waters (1 : 400,000; 1991), Road Atlas of Estonia (1 : 200,000; 1990). The names on these maps have not been linguistically checked, but on the whole they appear to be more correct than those on the maps issued in Estonian or Russian by the former Soviet Main Administration for Geodesy and Cartography.

3.2 Gazetteers

The names of villages and other rural settlements were standardized in 1977 in the course of a rural settlement reform (the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet 25.02.1977). The results were published in Eesti NSV territooriumi administratiivne jaotus ja maa-asulad, Tallinn 1978 (The Administrative Division of the Territory and the Rural Settlements of the Estonian SSR) which contains 3500 names.

Although the names and boundaries of several administrative units have later been changed, the standard written forms of the place names have remained unchanged. Lately, however, local government bodies have demanded a revision of the list and an official restoration of many historical villages along with their names (in 1977 the number of village names was administratively reduced from 7400 to 3500 by re-grouping the households, i.e. without actually moving or changing the location of the villages).

Official names have also been established for rivers and streams, published in Eesti NSV jõgede, ojade ja kraavide ametlik nimestik, Tallinn 1986 (Official Gazetteer of Rivers, Brooks and Ditches of the Estonian SSR), containing 1755 names.

4 GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

In parentheses the genitive form of the word is given, if different from the nominative. If the genitive form differs only in a vowel being added to the end of the word, only the vowel is shown, otherwise the word is spelled out in full. Some words are given in the genitive form only, as the nominative form is rarely, if ever, used in names.

abajas (abaja) 'cove, inlet'

ala- 'lower'

alev(i) 'borough' /second-degree urban settlement/

alevik(u) 'small borough' /compact rural settlement/

allikas (allika) 'spring'

alt- 'lower'

aru 'dry meadow'

asula 'populated place, settlement'

asundus(e) 'settlement'

edela /Gen./ 'south-west(ern)'

ees- 'front, fore-'

heinamaa 'meadow, hayfield'

ida 'east, eastern'

jaam(a) 'station'

juga (joa) 'waterfall'

jõesuu 'river mouth'

jõgi (jõe) 'river'

järv(e) 'lake'

kaasik(u) 'birch wood'

kabel(i) 'chapel'

kadastik(u) 'juniper scrub'

kaev(u) 'well'

kaevandus(e) 'mine'

kagu 'south-east(ern)'

kallas (kalda) 'shore, bank'

kalmistu 'cemetery'

kanal(i) 'canal'

kare 'islet'

kari 'reef, rocky islet'

kari (karja) 'cattle'

karjamaa 'pasture'

kesk- 'central, middle'

kihelkond (kihelkonna) '(ecclesiastical) parish'

kirde /Gen./ 'north-east(ern)'

kirik(u) 'church'

kivi 'stone, boulder'

koppel (kopli) 'enclosure, paddock'

kosk (kose) 'rapids'

kraav(i) 'ditch'

kurk (kurgu) 'strait'

kuusik(u) 'spruce wood'

kõnd (kõnnu) 'wilderness, waste land'

kõrgustik(u) 'upland'

küla 'village, hamlet'

külanõukogu 'village soviet, rural municipality' /1945 - 1990, since 1990 cf. vald/

laas (laane) 'primeval forest'

laht (lahe) 'bay, gulf'

lai(a) 'broad, wide'

laid (laiu) 'islet'

lamm(i) 'valley flat'

lennujaam(a) 'airport'

lennuväli (lennuvälja) 'airfield'

lepik(u) 'alder grove'

liiv(a) 'sand'

linn(a) 'town'

linnus(e) 'castle, stronghold'

lood (loo) 'rocky islet; alvar'

loode /Gen./ 'northwest(ern)'

looduskaitseala 'nature reservation'

loss(i) 'castle'

luht (luha) 'water meadow'

lõpp (lõpe) 'cove'

lõugas (lõuka) 'cove, inlet'

lõuna 'south, southern'

läte (lätte) 'source, spring'

lääne /Gen./ 'west, western'

maa 'land, county'

maakond (maakonna) 'county'

maalinn(a) 'fenced stronghold'

maantee 'road, highway'

madal(a) 'shallow'

madalik(u) 'lowland'

majakas (majaka) 'lighthouse'

majand(i) 'enterprise, farm'

meri (mere) 'sea'

mets(a) 'wood, forest'

must(a) 'black'

muul(i) 'pier'

mõis(a) '(country) estate'

mäe- 'upper'

mägi (mäe) 'hill'

männik(u) 'pine wood'

neem(e) 'cape, foreland'

niit (niidu) 'meadow'

nina 'cape, foreland'

nukk (nuki) 'cape, promontory'

nurm(e) 'field, pasture'

nõmm(e) 'heath'

oja 'brook, stream'

org (oru) 'valley'

ots (otsa) 'end, cape'

paas (pae) 'limestone'

pank (panga) 'steep limestone coast, rocky cape'

park (pargi) 'park'

pea, pää 'head, point, end'

peakraav(i) 'main ditch, canal'

pealt- 'upper'

peatus(e) 'stop'

pere 'family, household'

piir(i) 'border, boundary'

pikk (pika) 'long'

poolsaar(e) 'peninsula'

/...

puiestee 'avenue, boulevard'
põhja /Gen./ 'north, northern'
põld (põllu) 'field'
pää 'head, point, end'
raba 'bog, swamp'
rahu 'reef'
rahvuspark (rahvuspargi) 'national park'
rajoon(i) 'district' /1950 - 1990, since 1990 cf. maakond/
rand (ranna) 'shore, coast, beach'
raudtee 'railway'
saar(e) 'island'
saarestik(u) 'archipelago'
sadam(a) 'harbour; port'
saun(a) 'small farm, cottage; bath-house'
soo 'swamp, marsh'
sild (silla) 'bridge'
suur(e) 'great, large'
säär(e) 'narrow foreland'
taga- 'hind'
talu 'house, farm'
tammik(u) 'oak grove'
tee 'street, way'
tehas(e) 'works, factory'
tiik (tiigi) 'pond'
tuletorn(i) 'lighthouse'
tuulik(u) 'windmill'
tänav(a) 'street'
uus (uue) 'new'
vabrik(u) 'factory'
vahe- 'middle'
vald (valla) '(civil) parish, rural municipality'
valge, valg- 'white'
vana 'old'
vastne (vastse) 'new'
veehoidla 'water reservoir'
veski 'mill'
väike (väikse, väikese) 'small, little'
väin(a) 'strait, sound'
väli (välja) 'field, plain'
väljak(u) 'square'
ülem- 'upper'

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAPS

Abbreviation	Estonian	English
a-k	alevik	small borough, rural settlement
as	asundus	settlement (old term)
hgl	haigla	hospital
j	jõgi	river
jm	jaam	station
jv	järv	lake
kpl	kauplus	shop
kr	kraav	ditch
krd	kordon	cordon
lka	looduskaitseala	nature reservation
m	mägi	hill
mnt	maantee	road, highway
ms	mõis	(country) estate
mv, mtsv	metsavaht	forest-guard
n	neem	cape, foreland
pkr	peakraav	main ditch, canal
ps	poolsaar	peninsula
pst	puiestee	avenue, boulevard
s	saar	island
std	staadion	stadium
tlt	tuletorn	lighthouse

tn	tänav	street
vh	veehoidla	water reservoir
vlm	vallamaja	parish (municipality) house

* * *

These guidelines have been prepared by the Institute of Language and Literature at the Estonian Academy of Sciences in collaboration with the National Language Board and the National Land Board

Annex

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF ESTONIA

(15.05.1992)

Estonia is divided into 15 counties (Estonian: maakond, Pl. maakonnad). In addition, 6 cities are governed centrally, having the same status as the counties. Counties are divided into parishes (vald, Pl. vallad), boroughs (alev, Pl. alevid) and towns (linn, Pl. linnad). Parishes are divided into small boroughs (alevik, Pl. alevikud) and villages (küla, Pl. külad), but these have no administrative functions. Some towns or boroughs have been subordinated to the centrally governed cities. The capital Tallinn is divided into 4 districts. In 01.01.1992 there were 34 towns (incl. the cities), 24 boroughs and 193 parishes; 3274 villages and 168 small boroughs.

Counties and cities (county centres in brackets)

1 Harjumaa (Tallinn)
2 Hiiumaa (Kärdla)
3 Ida-Virumaa (Jõhvi)
4 Jõgevamaa (Jõgeva)
5 Järvamaa (Paide)
6 Läänemaa (Haapsalu)
7 Lääne-Virumaa (Rakvere)
8 Põlvamaa (Põlva)
9 Pärnumaa (Pärnu)
10 Raplamaa (Rapla)
11 Saaremaa (Kuressaare)
12 Tartumaa (Tartu)
13 Valgamaa (Valga)
14 Viljandimaa (Viljandi)
15 Võrumaa (Võru)
16 Kohtla-Järve

/...

17 Narva
18 Pärnu
19 Sillamäe
20 Tallinn
21 Tartu

Note: The names of counties have double variants in Estonian. The compound names ending in -maa have wider usage and these are recommended by linguists. In official practice, however, the use of two-word names prevails where the ending -maa is replaced with maakond and written as a separate word: Harju maakond, Hiiu maakond, Jõgeva maakond, Saare maakond, etc.

Towns (t.), boroughs (b.) and parishes

Abja 14
Abja-Paluoja (b.) 14
Aegviidu (b.) 1
Ahja 8
Alajõe 3
Alatskivi 12
Albu 5
Ambla 5
Anija 1
Antsla 15
Antsla (t.) 15
Are 9
Aseri 3
Audru 9
Avinurme 3
Elva (t.) 12
Emmaste 2
Haanja 15
Haapsalu (t.) 6
Haaslava 12
Halinga 9
Haljala 7
Halliste 14
Hanila 6
Harku 1
Helme 13
Hummuli 13
Häädemeeste 9
Iisaku 3
Illuka 3

Imavere 5
Juuru 10
Jõelähtme 1
Jõgeva 4
Jõgeva (t.) 4
Jõhvi 3
Jõhvi (t.) 3
Järva-Jaani 5
Järvakandi (b.) 10
Kaarma 11
Kabala 5
Kadrina 7
Kaisma 9
Kallaste (t.) 12
Kambja 12
Kanepi 8
Kareda 5
Karksi-Nuia (b.) 14
Karula 13
Kehra (b.) 1
Kehtna 10
Keila 1
Keila (t.) 1
Kihelkonna 11
Kihnu 9
Kilingi-Nõmme (t.) 9
Kiviõli (t.) 16
Koeru 5
Kohila 10
Kohila (b.) 10
Kohtla 3
Kohtla-Nõmme (b.) 16
Koigi 5
Kolga-Jaani 14
Konguta 12
Koonga 9
Kose 1
Kullamaa 6
Kunda (t.) 7
Kuressaare 11
Kuressaare (t.) 11
Kuusalu 1
Kõlleste 8
Kõo 14
Kõpu 14
Kõue 1
Käina 2
Kärdla (t.) 2
Kärla 11
Käru 10
Laekvere 7
Laeva 12
Laheda 8
Laimjala 11
Lasva 15
Lauka 2

Lavassaare (b.) 9
Lehtse 5
Leisi 11
Lihula 6
Lihula (b.) 6
Lohusuu 3
Loksa 1
Loksa (b.) 1
Loodna 10
Luunja 12
Lüganuse 3
Lümanda 11
Maardu (t.) 20
Maidla 3
Martna 6
Meeksi 12
Meremäe 15
Mikitamäe 8
Misso 15
Mooste 6
Muhu 11
Mustjala 11
Mustvee (t.) 4
Mõisaküla (t.) 14
Mõniste 15
Mäetaguse 3
Mäksa 12
Märjamaa 10
Märjamaa (b.) 10
Narva-Jõesuu (b.) 17
Nissi 1
Noarootsi 6
Nõo 12
Nõva 6
Oisu 5
Olustvere 14
Orava 8
Orissaare 11
Oru 6
Otepää (t.) 13
Padise 1
Paide 5
Paide (t.) 5
Paikuse 9
Paistu 14
Pajusi 4
Pala 4
Palamuse 4
Paldiski (t.) 1
Palupera 13
Peipsiääre 12
Pihtla 11
Piirissaare 12
Polli 14
Puhja 12
Puka 13

Puurmani 4

Põdrala 13

Põltsamaa 4

Põltsamaa (t.) 4

Põlva 8

Põlva (b.) 8

Pärnu-Jaagupi (b.) 9

Pärsti 14

Pöide 11

Pühajärve 13

Pühalepa 2

Püssi (b.) 16

Raasiku 1

Rae 1

Raikküla 10

Raja 4

Rakke 7

Rakvere 7

Rakvere (t.) 7

Rannu 12

Rapla 10

Rapla (b.) 10

Ridala 6

Risti 6

Roosna-Alliku 5

Ruhnu 11

Rõngu 12

Rõuge 15

Rägavere 7

Räpina 8

Räpina (b.) 8

Saarde 9

Saare 4

Saarepeedi 14

Saku 1

Salme 11

Sangaste 13

Saue 1

Saue (b.) 20

Sauga 9

Simuna 7

Sindi (t.) 18

Sonda 3

Surju 9

Suure-Jaani 14

Suure-Jaani (t.) 14

Sõmerpalu 15

Sõmeru 7

Tabivere 4

Taebla 6

Taheva 13

Tali 9

Tallinna Idarajoon 20

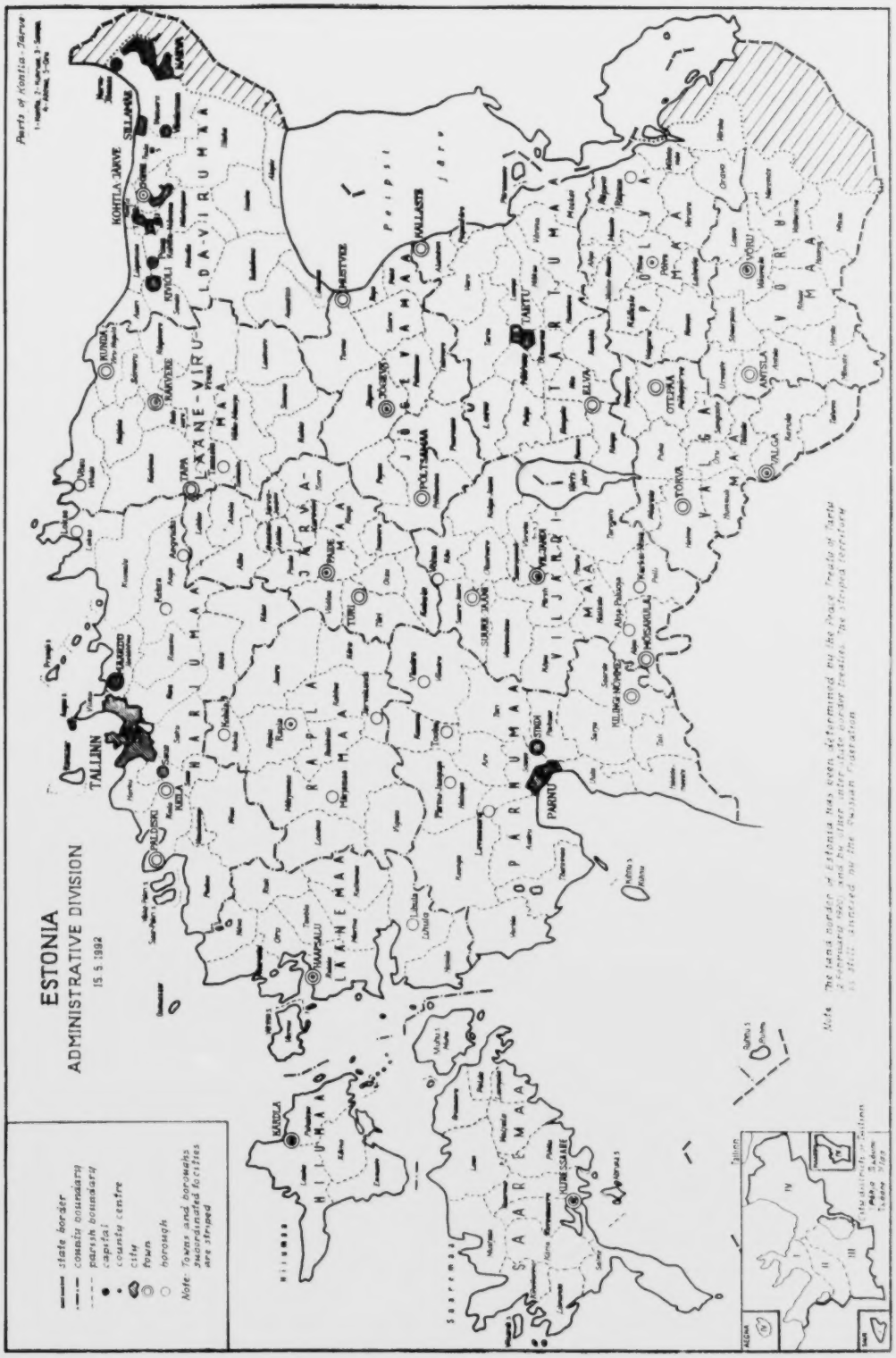
Tallinna Lõunarajoon 20

Tallinna Läänerajoon 20

Tallinna Põhjarajoon 20

Tamsalu 7
Tamsalu (b.) 7
Tapa (t.) 7
Tartu 12
Tarvastu 14
Toila 3
Tootsi (b.) 9
Tori 9
Torma 4
Tudulinna 3
Tõlliste 13
Tõrva (t.) 13
Tõstamaa 9
Tähtvere 12
Türi 5
Türi (t.) 5
Urvaste 15
Uulu 9
Vaivara 3
Valga (t.) 13
Valgjärve 8
Valjala 11
Vara 12
Varbla 9
Varstu 15
Vasalemma 1
Vastemõisa 14
Vastse-Kuuste 8
Vastseliina 15
Veriora 8
Vigala 10
Vihula 7
Viimsi 1
Viiratsi 14
Viivikonna (b.) 16
Viljandi (t.) 14
Vinni 7
Viru-Nigula 7
Vormsi 6
Võhma (b.) 14
Võnnu 12
Võru 15
Võru (t.) 15
Võsu (b.) 7
Väike-Maarja 7
Vändra 9
Vändra (b.) 9
Värska 8
Väätsa 5
Õru 13
Ülenurme 12

Note: 21.05.1992 the parish of Simuna was renamed as Avanduse.


ESTONIA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
15 5 1992
state border
coastal boundary
parish boundary
capital
county centre
city
town
borough
Note: Towns and boroughs incorporated in counties are shaped
HARJUMAA
TALLINN
HIIUMAA
KÄRDLA
RAPLAMAA
RAPLA
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA
LÄÄNE-VIRU
JÄRVAMAA
PAIDE
JÕGEVAMAA
JÕGEVA
TARTUMAA
TARTU
PÕLVAMAA
PÕLVA
VÕRUMAA
VÕRU
VALGAMAA
VALGA
VILJANDIMAA
VILJANDI
PÄRNUMAA
PÄRNU
SAAREMAA
KURESSAARE
KOHTLA-JÄRVE
SILLAMÄE
NARVA
KUNDA
RAKVERE
TAPA
RUMMU
KOVIOLI
PÕLTSAMAA
KALLASTE
ELVA
OTEPÄÄ
TÕRVA
ANTSLA
HIIUMAA
KURESSAARE
SAAREMAA
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Peipsi
Võrtsjärv
Pärnu
Emajõgi
Narva
Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga
Note: The land number of Estonia has been determined by the Peace Treaty of February 1920, and by other inter-state border treaties. The straight territory is also declared by the Russian Federation.